



初中英语

老来考去

就考这 400 组

易混词

初中生一定要掌握的易混词

※ 词语辨析 ※ 典型例句
※ 直击真题 ※ 精讲答案

Analysis of Words
and Expressions of
Junior English

张 良 © 主编



 吉林出版集团有限责任公司

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主 编：张 良

编委会成员

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前言

众所周知，易混词是中学英语词汇教学的一项重要内容。为帮助读者打下良好的英语词汇基础，本书严格依据《义务教育英语课程标准》和《中考考试大纲》，参照现行主流初中英语教材的最新版本，并结合近几年各地中考真题，归纳总结了初中学生在英语学习和中考应试中易混用的常用词汇、短语和各类搭配，这些内容为中考的常见考点。学生接触到易混词，阅读时如何区分这些易混词之间的细微差别，以便正确理解原文；使用时如何正确选用，以便准确表达思想；考试时如何作答，以便取得理想的成绩——这些都是英语学习者急于解决的问题。

市场上辨析易混词的书，其阐释方式多为“纵向”，即以每个词为单位，从其语义、语法、语用、语域诸方面掰开揉碎，条分缕析，再举出若干例句，然后进入下一个词，再解说、再举例，直到把一组词全部讲完，洋洋洒洒，其准确与详细不容置疑，然而读者从头到尾读下来，却往往不得要领，合上书本之后很难说出“一”“二”“三”。究其原因，就是这种“纵向”的方法缺乏“比较”，实际是只有“解”而没有“辨”。为了能真正有效克服“易混”，本书“讲解”则试图另辟蹊径——原则上采用横向辨，即找出每组同义词的若干不同点，例如含义上、搭配上、句型上、语气上等等，然后针对每个点，横向地解说各个词的表现，这样就简单清晰地指出了这些词的同和异，并对相异处的重点部分重点标注。

本书“典型例句”中的例证符合生活实际和逻辑、浅显地道、短小生动，并尽可能收录能在一个句子中将几个词的词义差异部分同时展示出来的例句，尽可能贴近流行用语或社会热点，目标单词重点标出，既便于读者记忆，又可达到举一反三、指点迷津的目的。

本书“直击真题”中的习题部分选自历届各地中考真题，尤其是近两年的真题，它是《中考考试大纲》要求的典型范例，因而具有较强的示范性指导性、针对性和

权威性。

编者建议学生在阅读本书时,先做“直击真题”,找到自己的“盲点”,然后再去看题后面的“解析”,最后再看词条下面讲解和例证,这样有的放矢,定能科学备考、事半功倍。

为扩展学生对知识掌握的深度和广度,也适当选收了少量与词条或解说关系并不十分密切的习题,但每一道题都配有解析,每一个解析都尽可能地化繁为简,它不仅告诉我们“是什么”,还告诉我们“为什么”以及“怎样做”,使我们在积累知识的同时,更明确了答题的技巧,摸清了答题的规律。

本书分为初中和高中两个版本。初中版收的易混词包括单词、短语和搭配共约400组,涉及词约1000个。

本书内容丰富全面,解释准确明晰,检索方便快捷,在知识性、科学性、严谨性、系统性以及难易度等方面都恰到好处,不仅可满足初中学生的需要,在一定程度上也可满足其他不同层次读者的需要,对广大英语学习者、英语爱好者及英语教育工作者都有重要的参考价值。

本书从构思到成书历时较长,限于编者水平,难免会有疏漏之处,希望读者朋友给予指正。衷心希望本书能成为读者学习英语道路上的好帮手。

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		256	name, subject, title
		257	need, want
		259	no, not
		259	no longer, no more
		260	nobody, no one, none, nothing

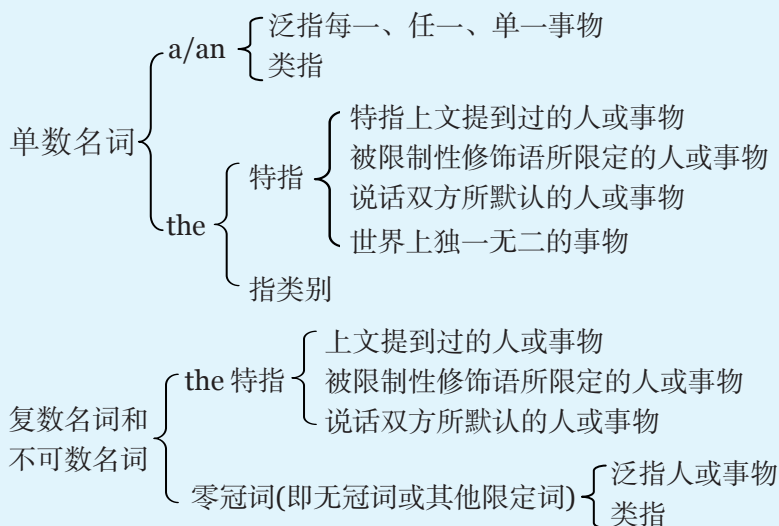
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277	remain, stay	300	where, wherever, no matter where
278	remember, remind	300	who, whom
279	remember doing sth, remember to do sth	301	who, whoever
279	rescue, save	302	work, works
280	run out, run out of	303	young, youth
281	safe, secure		

a/an, the

01 | a/an是不定冠词，指泛指(即指首次提到的、不限定的人或事物)，a用在以辅音音素开始的单数名词前；an用在以元音音素开始的单数名词前；辅音字母f, h, l, m, n, r, s, x单独使用时，其前均用an。

02 | the是定冠词，指特指(见下表)。

现将冠词的泛指、特指和类指用法归纳如下：



典型例句

01 | They waited for about **an** hour.
a(×)
他们等了大约一个小时。(元音音素开始)
I want to have **an** English pen pal.
a(×)
我想有一位英国的笔友。

02 | She is **a** doctor. 她是一位医生。(辅音音素开始，表示类别，泛指，指不是老师或农民，问句应为What is she?)

03 | She is **the** doctor. 她就是那位医生。(特指，问句应为Who is the doctor?)

直击真题

<p>◎ Look! There is _____ cat in the tree. A.a B.an C.the D./</p>	重庆	答案 A	<p>【解析】题意：看！树上有一只猫。考查冠词。本题是there be句型，说明双方以前都没有看过这只猫，用来泛指“一只猫”，且cat以辅音音素开头。</p>
<p>◎ I really like _____ book you lent me yesterday. A.a B.an C.the D./</p>	广东	答案 C	<p>【解析】题意：我真的喜欢昨天你借给我的这本书。考查冠词。the在本句中表特指。</p>
<p>◎ —What does Michael look like? —He has big eyes and _____ wide mouth. A.a B.an C.the</p>	福州	答案 A	<p>【解析】题意：——迈克尔长得什么样？——他有一双大眼睛和一张大嘴。考查冠词。mouth为可数名词，是泛指，被形容词wide修饰，而wide又是辅音音素开头。</p>

◎ There is no living thing on _____ moon. A.the B.a C./	福州	答案 A	【解析】 题意：月球上没有生命。考查冠词。世界上独一无二的事物前需要加定冠词the，又如the sun, the earth等。
◎ _____ Greens are preparing for the coming Thanksgiving Day. A./ B.A C.An D.The	广东	答案 D	【解析】 题意：格林一家正在为即将到来的感恩节作准备。考查冠词。the用在姓氏复数前，表示姓某某一家人或一个家族，是复数概念。
◎ More and more foreign students come to China to learn _____ Chinese. A.a B.an C.the D./	南京	答案 D	【解析】 题意：越来越多的外国学生来中国学习汉语。考查冠词。学科、语言、国家、地名等前通常都不用冠词。
◎ My friend Bob likes to play _____ basketball before _____ supper. A.the; the B./; the C.the; / D./; /	扬州	答案 D	【解析】 题意：我的朋友鲍勃喜欢晚饭前打篮球。玩各种球类、棋、牌和乐器动词都用play，球类前不加the，而乐器前加the，一日三餐前无形容词时不加冠词。
◎ Victor can play _____ piano. He can join the music club. A.a B.an C.the	贵阳	答案 C	【解析】 题意：维克托会弹钢琴，他可以加入音乐俱乐部。考查冠词用法。a用在以辅音音素开始的单词前，an用在以元音音素开始的单词前，the表示特指或者一些固定用法，在乐器前须加the。

a bit, a bit of

- 01 | 这两个词组都可表示“很少”“一点儿”。其区别是：a bit of是表示量的词组，在句中多用作定语，后面只接不可数名词，功能与a little相似。
- 02 | a bit在句子中常修饰动词、形容词，作状语，不能修饰不可数名词。

典型例句

- 01 | There's been **a bit of** trouble at the office. a few(×)
办公室里出了点儿麻烦事。(作定语，只接不可数名词)
I know **a bit of** French. a few(×)
我懂一点法语。(作定语，只接不可数名词)
Give me **a bit of**(=a little) water, please. a bit(×)

请给我一点水。

- 02 | Please wait **a bit**. 请等一下。(修饰动词，作状语)
The weather is **a bit** cold. 天气有点冷。(修饰形容词)
I am **a bit** fogged by these instructions. 这些说明把我搞得有些糊涂了。(与含有否定或不愉快意义的词一起使用)

直击真题

◎ It's nothing serious. You've just caught _____ a cold. A.a bit B.a bit of C.a little D.a little of	南京	答案 B	【解析】 题意：没什么严重的。你只是有点感冒。a bit of意思是“有点儿”，后接不可数名词。
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a friend of sb, a friend of sb's

这两个短语的共同意思是“某人的朋友”。

01

a friend of sb说明双方是朋友关系。

02

a friend of sb's常用于说明某人朋友中的一个，常用于介绍人物之间关系的场合，感情色彩较浓。

典型例句

01

Tom, *a friend of Jack*, often goes to Beijing. 汤姆，杰克的朋友，常去北京。(“of+名词”，侧重说明Tom是Jack的朋友)

02

Mr Li is *a friend of my mother's*. 李先生是我母亲的一个朋友。(双重所有格，含有全体中的一部分的意思，侧重说明不只一个，本句=Mr Li is one of my mother's friends.)

直击真题

- ◎ —With whom did you watch 2010 World Cup Opening Ceremony?
—_____.
A.A friend of mine B.A friend of me
C.A friend of my sister
D.A friend of you

黄石

答案
A

【解析】 题意：——你和谁一起看的2010世界杯开幕式？——我的一个朋友。介词of后面应为名词，而mine刚好是名词性物主代词，指代my friends, 可还原为a friend of my friends(我朋友中的一个)；C项应改为A friend of my sister's, 相当于my sister's friends；D项应改为A friend of yours。

a good/great deal of, a large number of

这两个短语的共同意思是“许多”。

01

a great/good deal of后面一般只跟不可数名词，它同后面的名词一起作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

02

a large number of后面一般只跟可数名词。

典型例句

01

A great deal of effort has gone into this exhibition. 为了这次展览投入了很大力量。(接不可数名词)

He needs *a great deal of* money. 他需要一大笔钱。(接不可数名词)

A great/good deal of collection is housed in a building. 这批收藏品在一栋房子里。(与名词一起作主语，谓语动词

用单数)

02

A large number of American firms have agents in this country. 许多美国公司在这个国家都有代理人。(接可数名词)

A large number of books have been stolen from the library. 图书馆遗失了很多书。(修饰可数名词)

直击真题

<p>◎ English is spoken by _____ people.</p> <p>A.a lot B.much many C.a large number of D.a great deal of</p>	<p>黄冈</p>	<p>答案 C</p>	<p>[解析] 题意：许多人说英语。只有a large number of能用来修饰可数名词复数people；A项应该为a lot of；B项多了much；D项a great deal of后接不可数名词。</p>
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a good/great deal, a good/great many

这两个短语的共同意思是“许多”。

01 a great/good deal名词词组，作宾语。

02 a great/good many后面一般接可数名词的复数形式，它同后面的名词一起作主语时，其后的谓语动词用复数形式。

典型例句

01 I have learned **a great deal** from my visit here. 我在这里参观学到了不少东西。(名词词组，作宾语)

02 **A great many** houses were knocked down by the earthquake. 许多房子在地震中倒塌了。(接可数名词复数)

a number of, the number of

01 a number of意思是“许多的，若干的”，作定语，用于可数名词前，谓语动词用复数。

02 the number of意思是“……的数目”，谓语动词用单数，用作表语时，意思是“包括……在内”。

典型例句

01 **A number of** problems have arisen. 已经出现了一些问题。(修饰可数名词)

A number of houses were burned down in the fire. was(×)
在火灾中，许多房子给烧毁了。(谓语动词用复数)

02 **The number of** cars on the roads is increasing all the time. are(×)

路上行驶的汽车数量一直在增加。(谓语动词用单数)

He is **the number of** the famous writers in China. 他在当今中国著名作家之列。(用作表语)

A number of teachers are present today, and **the number of** them is 620. 许多教师今天都出席了，(数量)有620人。

直击真题

<p>① _____ the teachers in their school is about 200 and one fourth of them are _____ teachers.</p> <p>A.A number of; women B.A number of; woman C.The number of; women D.The number of; woman</p>	无锡	答案 C	<p>【解析】 题意：他们学校教师的数量大约是200人，并且有四分之一是女教师。a number of 许多的；若干的；the number of……的数目；woman修饰复数名词时，本身也要变成复数。</p>
<p>② A lot of stone tables and chairs are _____ of the river and the number of them is growing _____.</p> <p>A.on both side, greater B.on each sides, more C.on both sides, larger D.on each side, more</p>	重庆	答案 C	<p>【解析】 题意：沿河两岸有很多石桌椅，它们的数量越来越多了。在河两边用on both sides of the river或on each side of the river, 排除A、B两项；the number of意思是“……的数量”，其表语应为large或small。</p>

a second, the second

- 01** | a second有“再一、另一、又一”的意思，作定语时强调的是方式，即一而再，再而三地重复。
- 02** | the second有“第二”的意思，作定语时强调的是顺序。
两个词组中的second的词性，可以是形容词、名词或代词。

典型例句

- 01** | You will need **a second** pair of shoes.
你需要再有一双鞋。(作定语)
I accepted the offer without **a second** thought. 我都没有再想想就接受了提议。(再，又一，强调方式)
This is the first time that I've been to Beijing. I want to be there for **a second** time. 这是我第一次到北京去，我想再去一次。(作定语)
He wrote his first poem last week, and has now written **a second**. 他上星期写了第一首诗，现在又写了一首。(second用作名词)
- 02** | I was the first to arrive, and she was **the second**. 我是第一个到的，她是第二个。(second用作名词)
Take **the second** turning on/to the left. 在第二个拐弯处向左转。(第二，强调顺序)

直击真题

<p>① Dick, it is the _____ time in _____ days that you've made the same mistake.</p> <p>A.two; three B.second; three C.two; third D.second; third</p>	新疆	答案 B	<p>【解析】 题意：迪克，在这三天里这是你第二次犯同样的错误。第二次，应用序数词，三天，用基数词。</p>
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